

1963

ing, barefooted children, the sick and dying huddled in doorways, invariably show unconcerned Nazi soldiers looking on, or snapping pictures of misery as though it were a tourist attraction.

The exhibit is expertly laid out in symbolic pattern, beginning on the ground floor with portraits of magnificently bearded Jewish scholars of the prewar years, when Warsaw was 30.1 percent Jewish.

The wedding gallery then traces the fall of Warsaw, September 29, 1939, the German occupation, and the herding into the ghetto whose walls were sealed shut November 15, 1940. Here, on a simulated brick wall is inscribed "Halt."

The progressive pauperization of the Jews and the staggering tabulations of death from hunger and disease are relieved by brave scenes of schools, self-help projects, raising potatoes in God knows what plot of earth, and the indomitable cultural programs of music, drama, and religious observances that is the marvel of the ghetto story.

Here, the exhibit moves upstairs to scenes of the uprising.

The exhibit ends with a vast panorama of rubble, a picture of the flattened synagogue and memorial photos of the heroic Jewish fighters, both men and women, whose faces show expressions not seen in any other exhibits. In contrast, the Nazis' faces no longer look jaunty, but haggard.

[From the New York Sunday Mirror]

WARSAW GHETTO EXHIBIT

(By Charles A. Wagner)

You enter the old Vanderbilt mansion on Fifth Avenue and suddenly history plays you a strange trick and you are in the Warsaw ghetto where the Nazis are decimating the Jewish population behind the wall of fate. That's transformation for you.

In this exhibit, the city's most stirring and most meaningful, mazes of rare photos, documents, captured movie film, and a portrait gallery of the real heroes of the uprising spring to life again. For they dared to fight back.

Gathered from Poland, Israel, and other countries, the displays at the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research dramatize some of the darkest chapters in the annals of modern man (1048 Fifth Avenue through May).

[From the New York World Telegram]

EXHIBIT MARKS REVOLT IN WARSAW GHETTO

An exhibit which depicts the persecution of the Jews of Warsaw during World War II will go on view Sunday at the headquarters of the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research in conjunction with the 20th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising.

The exhibit, which includes pictures, documents, and maps, shows Jewish life in Warsaw before the Nazi persecution began and traces the steps which led to extermination of the city's Jews in 1943. YIVO headquarters is at Fifth Avenue and East 86th Street.

Other events commemorating the ghetto uprising include:

A meeting and memorial service at 1 p.m. Sunday at Manhattan Center. Featured speakers will be Edward Drozinski, Polish Ambassador to the United States, and retired Brig. Gen. Hugh B. Hester.

A memorial meeting at 8:30 p.m. Sunday at Bronx House, 990 Pelham Parkway, Bronx. Joseph Kutrzeba, who fought in the ghetto uprising and later volunteered for service with the U.S. Army in the Korean fighting, will be the principal speaker.

A commemorative meeting at 8:15 p.m. Monday at the Community Center, 270 West 89th Street. Senator KENNETH B. KEATING, Republican, New York, and Haim Zohar, Israeli consul, will be the featured speakers.

A joint commemorative meeting sponsored by 30 national and local Jewish organizations

will be held at 1:20 p.m. Sunday at Carnegie Hall. Senator JACOB K. JAVITS, Republican, New York, heads the list of speakers, and a dramatic presentation depicting the sacrifices of the ghetto fighters is planned.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS FAVOR VETERANS' COMMITTEE

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, for years I have urged the creation of a Committee on Veterans' Affairs in the Senate. Earlier this week, I had the privilege of talking with the national commanders of the major veterans' organizations of this country who are beginning to question whether the Senate has forgotten about the creation of such a committee.

Veterans' affairs are today so far-reaching in scope and volume that they urgently require a standing committee with special competence. The heavy burdens of the Finance Committee and of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee no longer leave sufficient time for Senators or staff members to consider legislation affecting veterans in depth.

To postpone consideration of a Veterans' Committee until congressional reform and reorganization is studied would be ill-advised and frustrate a need recognized by a large number of this body. I have previously placed in the Record earlier today a number of resolutions approving of the establishment of a Senate Veterans' Committee.

NEBRASKA LEADS NATION IN DURABLE GOODS GROWTH RATE

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, while agriculture remains the basic industry of Nebraska, we have long recognized the need for an increased diversification into various fields of manufacture.

Marked success has been made in this effort, principally in the processing of agricultural products.

It is particularly gratifying to note that a recent economic study reveals that Nebraska now leads the Nation in its rate of growth in the production of durable goods.

While our total production in this category is relatively modest, it is encouraging to observe that since the 1957 to 1959 period our State has led all others in terms of growth in hard-goods production.

This fact is a tribute to the many forward-looking citizens and business leaders of Nebraska who have been working to bring industry to the State.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an article from the Omaha World-Herald which describes this growth.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

NEBRASKA'S HARD-GOODS GROWTH RATE LEADS UNITED STATES

(By Nathan Nielsen)

Nebraska stands first in the Nation in the rate of growth of durable goods production, according to a New York investment counseling and economic consulting firm.

Lionel D. Edie & Co., which conducts studies of economic conditions and trends, charted growth rates by States since 1937-

and found Nebraska in the lead in the durable goods category.

In total manufacturing growth since 1937, the Edie & Co., copyrighted report said, Nebraska is now the eighth growth State.

The report referred strictly to growth, not comparisons by States in manufacturing volume. In volume, according to Census Bureau reports, Nebraska stands far down the list.

Durable goods produced in Nebraska, according to Edie & Co., are primary metals and nonelectrical machinery.

Other items classified as durable goods, but which the company doesn't list for Nebraska are ordnance and accessories, lumber and wood products, furniture, and fixtures, stone, clay and glass products, fabricated metal, electrical machinery, transportation equipment, instruments, sporting goods, and jewelry.

The Edie & Co. determination of growth rates is based on the company's own statistical work, said George F. Frey, senior account executive.

"For the last several years we have been in the process of developing a major breakthrough in the uses of indexes of production for each of the continental 48 States," he said.

"The significance of our work is that it enables us to measure economic activity on a State-by-State basis, thus providing a comparison of relative economic growth rates," Mr. Frey said.

The growth rate comparisons appeared in an Edie & Co. banking bulletin which commented:

"It is apparent that many banks are witnessing an outstandingly superior rate of growth in their commercial loans. To the extent that they are in superior growth States, their loan demand should be superior."

John F. Davis, president of the First National Bank of Omaha, said the Edie & Co. report helps explain some of the unusually strong demand the Omaha banks have had for loans the last 2 years.

Edie & Co. supplies speakers for the First National Bank's annual forum of finance.

The latest survey of manufacturers, published by the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census in January, covered 1961. The survey showed that, in Nebraska:

Total employees in manufacturing in 1961 were 62,074, compared with 58,628 in 1959.

The total payroll for manufacturing employees grew to \$319,520,000 in 1961 from \$269,188,000 in 1959.

The value added to products through manufacturing—derived by subtracting costs from the value of finished products—rose to \$658,836,000 in 1961 from \$569,949,000 in 1959.

CIA ACTIVITY IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the Record an article by Arthur Krock in the New York Times of today, October 3, 1963. It discusses a report which is highly critical of the CIA and its activity in South Vietnam. This report, to which Mr. Krock refers, likens the CIA to a malignancy and states that twice that Agency has flatly refused to carry out instructions from Ambassador Lodge.

As one who has followed the work of the CIA since its inception and closely since the time Allan Dulles and now John McCone have been its Directors, I can testify as to its responsibility, its intelligent activity and loyalty to our Chief Executives and their administrations.

Of course the Agency has made mistakes, but it has never been disloyal to